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Milan, August 23. *N. S.*

LEtters from Genoa say, that a Squadron of the Allies, consisting of sixteen Men of War and three Fireships, having embarked some Troops at Vado, sailed the 14th for Barcelona. Those Letters confirm the taking of Balbastro by his Catholick Majesty's Troops, wherein they found Cloathing for a Regiment, and Stores of Provisions. The same Letters add, that the Garrison of Monçon, to the number of five hundred Men, surrendred Prisoners of War; that King Charles continued to advance further into Arragon, and that the Bishop of Balbastro had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand. Our Advices from Naples tell us, that the Convoy with the Troops and Provisions designed for Catalonia sailed on the 11th, consisting of three Neapolitan, one Dutch Ship, one Saick, and several Tartans, and other Vessels, twenty four in number; they had on Board six hundred Recruits, four hundred Horses, one hundred and sixty Dragoons, and sixty fine led Horses for King Charles's own Service. Prince Cariati, Don Vicenzo de Mito, and several other Persons of Distinction, took the Opportunity of the said Convoy, and are gone to wait on his Catholick Majesty. We hear from Leghorn, that an English Man of War had taken and carried into Gibraltar a French Privateer called the Wise Solomon; and that the Prince George and Hanover, two Merchant-men richly laden from London, were attacked on the 12th off of Leghorn by two French Galleys, one of which attempting to Board the Hanover was so warmly received by her Cannon and small Arms, that he was forced to ply off, having had one hundred and twenty Men killed or wounded in the Action; that during the Engagement, the Prince George, being a Ship of small force, saved her self in the Road. The two Galleys joined after the Action, but would not venture a second Attempt upon the Hanover, who having been very much disabled in the Engagement, is now refitting in the Port.

Frankfort, September 3. *N. S.* The Baron de Stralenheim, who has been at Vienna in the Quality of his Swedish Majesty's Envoy to that Court, arrived here the 30th of the last Month, and set out from hence yesterday to take Possession of his Government of Deux-Ponts. We have sent a great quantity of Meal from hence to Philipsburg, for the Magazines of that Place. The Circle of Franconia has done the same. Letters from the Upper Rhine advise, that the Imperial Army was still encamped at Rhein-Zabern; and that the Enemy continued behind their Lines of Lauterburg. Letters from Vienna say, *Te Deum* had been Sung there on Account of the Victory obtained by his Catholick Majesty near Almanara the 27th of July last, at which their Imperial Majesties assisted. These Letters add, that a Courier arrived from Hungary the 21st of the last Month, with an Account, that the Garrison of Neuhausel offered to surrender, in case they were not relieved in fourteen Days time; and that the Officer who commanded the Siege had consented to it, provided the Emperor approved of it. The same Courier was dispatched back the next Day with his Imperial Majesty's Approbation; but on the 24th another Courier arrived with the agreeable News, that the Garrison being in want of all manner of Necessaries had Capitulated, and that our Troops were actually in Possession of one of the Gates of the Place.

Hague, September 9. *N. S.* Though the Enemy endeavour to conceal and disguise, as much as possible, their late Defeat near Saragossa, yet we have several Letters from France which make the Victory extreamly compleat; and one writ the 27th of August. by an Officer in the Duke of Anjou's Army, gives the following Account.

Since we left the Camp of Ivars in Catalonia our Army has met with nothing but Misfortunes. We decamped from thence the 26th of July, and came near Lerida. The next Day we marched towards Marshal Staremberg, who was so diligent in coming to meet us, that our Troops, who expected some Rest after a most tiresom March of two Days in the greatest Heats of the Summer, were obliged to put themselves in order of Battel, at six a Clock in the Evening: Our Horse at first fell furiously upon the Enemy, but was soon driven back with much greater Speed and Precipitation. Since that time we have been always in a flying Condition; and Monsieur de Staremberg pressing and pursuing us 'till the 19th Instant, when he passed the Ebro two Leagues from Saragossa in sight of our Army, which was encamped between the Bridges of the Gallega and the Ebro. We were all much alarmed at this, being scarce able to imagine that the Enemy would think of Attacking us in a Camp where we were so advantageously posted, and at the Gates of a great City; though that Place seemed little inclined to our side, having never furnished us with any Provisions, which was the reason that our Army, after seven of the most fatiguing Marches, was in want of every thing. At Noon our Army passed over the Bridge of Saragossa, and was ranged in order of Battel about a quarter of a League from the Town, in two Lines, with our Right towards some rising Grounds, and our Left near the Ebro. The Enemy were already come in sight, and had likewise drawn up their Army in order of Battel. We remained in that Disposition the rest of the Day, and all Night; the 20th at five in the Morning our Cannon began to play, and the Enemy answered us soon after. The cannonading continued 'till eleven, when the Enemy marched up in good Order to attack us. We behaved our selves pretty well at first, but that did not last long; for on a sudden almost all our Left Wing of Horse run away in Confusion, and Marshal Staremberg taking Advantage of that Disorder, fell upon our Foot in Front and Flank, in such a manner, that at four in the Afternoon there was nothing of an Army to be seen, they being all either killed or taken Prisoners. The scattered Remains are getting together at Valtierra in Navarre, three Leagues beyond Tudela. I thank God that I was not in this unfortunate Battel, being commanded a little before to another Service. Our Troops had not received a Penny since the beginning of this Campaign; great part of the Officers were Sick, by reason of the Misery they suffered, being almost starved, our Army having wanted Bread for seven Days. I cannot yet send you a true Account of the Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners.

Kinsale, August 29. Yesterday her Majesty's Ship the Hastings sailed from hence to Cork, being appointed Convoy to the Trade from that Port to Bristol; at the same time the Monk and Mountague went a cruising.

Falmouth, September 2. Yesterday came in here from cruising the Whitehorse Privateer, and brought in as Prize the St. Nicholas of and from Nantz, for Newfoundland, and in sight of this Harbour she left one of fourteen Guns, re-taken by a French Privateer of thirty or forty Guns.

Plimouth, September 3. A Dutch Man of War, two Privateers, and nine Sail of Prizes and Coasters under their Convoy, from Falmouth, came to an Anchor here yesterday in the Evening, and sailed this Morning to the Eastward. This Day passed by this Harbour several Ships, supposed to be those which lately put into Scilly, from Jamaica: The Royal Anne Galley is sailed to the Eastward.

Deale,